

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996

SIMON AMENDMENT NO. 2281

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. SIMON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1026) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 366, between lines 17 and 18, insert the following:

(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section or section 462 of title 10, United States Code (as added by subsection (b)(1)), is intended to infringe upon the ability of the Secretary of State to coordinate policy with regard to international military education and training programs.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEE TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. PACKWOOD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Monday, August 7, 1995, to conduct a markup of pending nominations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

THE IMPORTANCE OF NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVES

• Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, as the Secretary of Energy reviews options concerning management of the naval petroleum reserves [NPR] in S. 1026, the Department of Defense authorization bill, I want to stress the importance of considering the research activities taking place at these facilities. As our Nation becomes increasingly reliant on foreign energy sources, it is important for us to conduct research regarding production of domestic oil and natural gas. In our efforts to cut Federal spending, we must make sure we do not end the valuable research taking place at the naval petroleum reserves.

The naval petroleum reserve No. 3 is located in Casper, WY. The facility conducts a number of research projects including various cooperative research programs with the University of Wyoming, private individuals, and the State of Wyoming. As our Nation's domestic oil and gas reserves continue to decline, it is vital that we continue to

research enhanced recovery techniques to locate and produce these valuable resources. The NPR-3 facility plays an important role in conducting this research for our Nation's energy producers.

I hope the Secretary of Energy will consider the important role the naval petroleum reserves play in providing research for our Nation's domestic oil and gas producers as this issue moves forward.●

JENNIFER KNOX, "THE WALL"

• Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, so often we rush through our lives here in the U.S. Senate facing daily issues, debates, constituent concerns and the press of daily business, never pausing to reflect on things outside of Congress; important pieces of the American experience. Every once in a while an event occurs, totally unexpected, which gives you pause to think about truth, meanings, and priorities.

That occurred for me last week when a wonderful family stopped by my office from Washington State: a pair of grandparents, Kenneth and Pat Staley, and their two grandchildren, Jennifer and Ben Knox. They had driven cross-country, 3,000 miles, to visit the Nation's Capitol and for Jennifer, 12, to receive a poetry award.

I asked, as I often do, what they saw here that impressed them most. Jennifer told me that one memorial in particular impressed upon her so deeply that she had written a poem, which she was gracious enough to share with me.

Today I share it with my colleagues because I think it speaks so profoundly as to why we should take the time and money to erect memorials for our Nation's heroes. As you can see from her words, Vietnam veterans, because of their memorial, will never be forgotten. I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

The poem follows:

THE WALL

I'll remember the day
I visited the wall
The shiny black wall
Bearing the names
Each name a life, a person, a soul
That died for our country away from home.
The number was staggering, thousands of deaths,
They never came back to the home that they left.
And our tears made a pool so clear and so wide
That proved to the world how much we'd cried.
Time healed the wound but left
A scar, a memory, a reminder.
It is in the hearts of our people.
Forget, we will never.●

THE COLD, HARD ECONOMIC TRUTH FROM TONY HARRIGAN

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I rise today to draw attention to an insightful speech recently delivered by Anthony Harrigan, counselor of the United States Business and Industrial

Council Education Foundation, at a June conference at the University of Colorado.

Mr. President, this is a speech which every Senator should study and memorize. In great detail, Tony outlines the economic crisis that America faces in this day of global competition.

All too often, America focuses on the short term—next quarter's profit, next year's tax rate, minute changes in the interest rate. Our competition, notably Japan and other Eastern economies, does business differently. They look to the long term. Instead of vilifying the Government, they use and work with the Government to grab global market share. And while they overtly kowtow to the mantra of free trade, they work to trade in an unfree manner that is in the best interest of their countries.

Mr. President, Tony Harrigan exposes the Western myth of free trade. If we continue to go down the road offered by this dream, we will continue to lose and our standard of living will continue to decline. As Mr. Harrigan explains, America will end up only an industrial shell of its former self. Instead of controlling our destiny, we will depend on others and lose our economic sovereignty.

Mr. President, let us not allow the new world order to destroy the freedoms that we cherish. To that end, I urge all my colleagues to read this speech. I ask that the text be reprinted in the RECORD.

The speech follows:

THE ECONOMIC CRISIS OF THE FIRST WORLD
THE FEAR OF A POST-CONSTITUTIONAL AMERICA
(By Anthony Harrigan)

Ladies and Gentlemen: When the Soviet Union imploded, the nations of the First World—the United States among them—envisioned smooth sailing into the 21st century. There was much talk of a huge "peace dividend." This optimistic vision of what lay ahead has been severely eroded, if not shattered, by a variety of developments, including strife in Bosnia, Somalia, Haiti, and even within the Russian Federation. At the same time there have been ominous economic problems, conflicts and challenges—the near economic wars, the on-going economic deterioration of Africa, crushing economic problems within the former Soviet Union, the economic stagnation of much of Western Europe, the Mexican debt crisis, high unemployment in Britain, France, and other allied nations, and deindustrialization and underemployment in the United States.

Indeed there are several crises facing the First World, including a moral crisis and a threatening crisis with rogue states with ambitious military agendas that aim at becoming nuclear armed states.

Today, let us consider the economic crisis of the First World. In the United States, tremendous attention is devoted to economic issues, to topical issues, that is—tax and interest rates and monthly and quarterly changes in the trade deficit, housing starts, and similar matters. And a superficial prosperity in the United States causes us to divert attention from the long-range, deeper problems and threats. It is important to remember that in 1928 economists, and political and business leaders didn't consider the possibility that America was on the brink of a economic collapse that would produce a deep depression until America entered World War II. Have we a clearer vision today?